

name for this fine mammal is 'waskasew.' Errors in nomenclature hardly less glaring are not uncommon in the naming of fishes, indeed they are far too frequent.

There are indeed, speaking in general terms, at least seven ways in which the names of fishes, as of birds and other animals, have been chosen and applied on this continent. First, we may note the adoption of Indian or Indo-French names—names which the early settlers continued to apply to animals because they were already in use. As a rule, these early names always more or less accurately describe features in the forms on which they were bestowed. Thus the name maskinongé, commonly, but very erroneously spelt muskellunge or mascalonge in the United States, is really an Indian name, the Chippewa name for pike being 'Kenosha' and the prefix *Mis* or *Mas* means large or great, so that Maskenosha or Maskinoge (corrupted into Maskinonge) is really a large deformed pike. So also the word ouananiche, sometimes spelt wanani-he, or winninish, is really the old Montagnais Indian name, the Montagnais Indians being the Algonkin tribes who dwelt in the wild mountainous Saguenay country, as did also the Naskapis or Labrador Indians. In some learned and exhaustive articles upon the original name for the 'land-locked salmon' of Quebec Mr. E. T. D. Chambers has pointed out that the usual signification 'little salmon' (*iche* or *ishe* being a Montagnais diminutive termination) is not correct, *ouen-a*, pronounced 'when-na' is an interrogative, while *ounans* or *unans* is an eddying pool below a fall or rapid; and from either terms may have originated the word 'ouananiche,' which may thus mean 'the little what-is-it fish' or the 'little below-the-rapids pool fish,' both of which names may be paralleled by many examples in Indian nomenclature. Thus the large Mackenzie river food-fish, combining features of the pike family and the whitefish, so puzzled the early French explorers that they called it the 'dont-know-what-fish,' or the 'undetermined fish' the *inconnu*—a name which the fish permanently bears. The word Touladi—a variety of the great lake trout is practically the old Indian name, whereas "lunge" the name in some parts of eastern Canada for the same fish, is no doubt a French term having reference to the length of the body in this species as compared with the brook trout or the whitefish. The name for the small but valuable salmonoid, the blue-back salmon of the Fraser and other British Columbia rivers, viz., the Sockeye, is really that of the Indians inhabiting the lower part of the Fraser River—the word being *Saw-quai* or *Suck-kin*, a name which is replaced by the term *Ta-lo* higher up the course of the river.

It may be pointed out that in the United States the fish is usually known as the red-fish, more perhaps on account of the brilliant red colour assumed by the male when on the spawning grounds, than the deep red flesh, which is very characteristic of this species and gives it its special value on the markets.

On the other hand such names as *gaspereau* for the migratory alewife, called 'kiak' in Nova Scotia, is clearly a French-Acadian name, and it may be that *togue*, as certainly *longe* or *lunge* applied as already stated to varieties of the great lake trout in New Brunswick and the province of Quebec, are French, unless the word *togue* be Indian. Dr. Perley says, however, that the word *togue* is used by the lumbermen, while "the Indians designate it by a name equivalent to fresh-water cod."

Second, we may note that of the names applied on grounds of old association, perhaps the most patent is that of the adoption of the name brook-trout, or speckled trout, for a fish which is not in a strict scientific sense a true trout at all; but, as already pointed out, is really a charr, and closely allied to species of charr found somewhat locally in lakes in Great Britain and certain European countries. The fish which occurs in certain Scottish, Welsh and Cumberland lakes in the British Isles, and is most closely related to our brook trout, is not called a trout at all, but is known as a charr. The genuine brook trout, the *Salmo fario* is a true *Salmo*, and not to be confused with any member of the genus *Salvelinus*, or charrs. In size and in many features our *Salvelinus fontinalis* or brook trout, recalls the trout of the old world, and the earliest English, Scottish and Irish settlers liked to think that the streams in the new land, like those in the old, were trout streams. 'When the New England States were first peopled from Britain,' said the late Dr. Francis Day, "this fish was called a "trout" for but few of the early emigrants could have had an opportunity of observing a "charr," and they gave it the name that most